

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. DEFINITIONS

The terms defined below are found throughout this Compliance Plan. All of the following definitions are cited in the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) unless otherwise noted.

Responsible Public Agency, as used in this document, refers to local school districts, special school districts, charter schools, state board operated programs, and other state agencies that are responsible for providing educational services to children with disabilities.

State board operated programs:

- Missouri School for the Deaf (MSD)
- Missouri School for the Blind (MSB)
- State Schools for the Severely Handicapped (SSSH)

Other state agencies:

- Division of Youth Services (DYS)
- Department of Mental Health (DMH)
- Department of Corrections (DOC)

Special education means specially designed instruction, at no cost to the parents, to meet the unique needs of a child with a disability, including instruction conducted in the classroom, in the home, in hospitals and institutions, and in other settings; and instruction in physical education. The term includes each of the following, if it meets the definition of specially designed instruction:

- A. Speech-language pathology services, or any other related service, if the service is considered special education rather than a related service under State standards;
- B. Travel training; and,
- C. Vocational education.

No cost means that all specially designed instruction is provided without charge, but does not preclude incidental fees that are normally charged to nondisabled students or their parents as a part of the regular education program.

Physical education means the development of physical and motor fitness, fundamental motor skills and patterns, and skills in aquatics, dance, and individual and group games and sports (including intramural and lifetime sports), and includes special physical education, adapted physical education, movement education, and motor development.

Specially designed instruction means adapting, as appropriate, to the needs of an eligible child, the content, methodology, or delivery of instruction to address the unique needs of the child that result from the child's disability, and to ensure access of the child to the general curriculum, so that he or she can meet the educational standards within the jurisdiction of this Responsible Public Agency that apply to all children.

Travel training means providing instruction, as appropriate, to children with significant cognitive disabilities, and any other children with disabilities who require this instruction, to enable them to develop an awareness of the environment in which they live, and learn the skills necessary to move effectively and safely from place to place within that environment (e.g., in school, in the home, at work, and in the community).

Vocational education means organized educational programs that are directly related to the preparation of individuals for paid or unpaid employment, or for additional preparation for a career requiring other than a baccalaureate or advanced degree.

Related services means transportation and such developmental, corrective, and other supportive services as are required to assist a child with a disability to benefit from special education and includes speech pathology and audiology services, psychological services, physical and occupational therapy, recreation, including therapeutic recreation, early identification and assessment of disabilities in children, counseling services, including rehabilitation counseling, orientation and mobility services, and medical services for diagnostic or evaluation purposes, school health services, social work services in schools, and parent counseling and training.

- A. Audiology includes identification of children with hearing loss, determination of the range, nature, and degree of hearing loss, including referral for medical or other professional attention for the habilitation of hearing; provision of habilitative activities, such as language habilitation, auditory training, speech reading (lip-reading), hearing evaluation, and speech conservation; creation and administration of programs for prevention of hearing loss; counseling and guidance of children, parents, and teachers regarding hearing loss, and determination of children's needs for group and individual amplification, selecting and fitting an appropriate aid, and evaluating the effectiveness of amplification.
- B. Counseling services means services provided by qualified social workers, psychologists, guidance counselors, or other qualified personnel.

- C. Early identification and assessment of disabilities in children means the implementation of a formal plan for identifying a disability as early as possible in a child's life.
- D. Medical services means services provided by a licensed physician to determine a child's medically related disability that results in the child's need for special education and related services.
- E. Occupational therapy means services provided by a qualified occupational therapist; and includes improving, developing or restoring functions impaired or lost through illness, injury, or deprivation, improving ability to perform tasks for independent functioning if functions are impaired or lost, and preventing, through early intervention, initial or further impairment or loss of function. In Missouri, this definition includes licensed occupational therapist assistants practicing under the supervision of a licensed occupational therapist.
- F. Orientation and mobility services means services provided to blind or visually impaired students by qualified personnel to enable those students to attain systematic orientation to and safe movement within their environments in school, home, and community; and includes teaching students the following, as appropriate:
- 1) Spatial and environmental concepts and use of information received by the senses (such as sound, temperature and vibrations) to establish, maintain, or regain orientation and line of travel (e.g., using sound at a traffic light to cross the street);
 - 2) To use the long cane to supplement visual travel skills or as a tool for safely negotiating the environment for students with no available travel vision;
 - 3) To understand and use remaining vision and distance low vision aids; and,
 - 4) Other concepts, techniques, and tools.
- G. Parent counseling and training means assisting parents in understanding the special needs of their child; providing parents with information about child development; and helping parents to acquire the necessary skills that will allow them to support the implementation of their child's IEP or IFSP.
- H. Physical therapy means services provided by a qualified physical therapist. In Missouri, this definition includes physical therapy assistants practicing under the supervision of a licensed physical therapist.
- I. Psychological services includes administering psychological and educational tests, and other assessment procedures, interpreting assessment results, obtaining, integrating, and interpreting information about child behavior and conditions

relating to learning, consulting with other staff members in planning school programs to meet the special needs of children as indicated by psychological tests, interviews, and behavioral evaluations, planning and managing a program of psychological services, including psychological counseling for children and parents, and assisting in developing positive behavioral intervention strategies.

- J. Recreation includes assessment of leisure function, therapeutic recreation services; recreation programs in schools and community agencies, and leisure education.
- K. Rehabilitation counseling services means services provided by qualified personnel in individual or group sessions that focus specifically on career development, employment preparation, achieving independence, and integration in the workplace and community of a student with a disability. The term also includes vocational rehabilitation services provided to a student with disabilities by vocational rehabilitation programs funded under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended.
- L. School health services means services provided by a qualified school nurse or other qualified person.
- M. Social work services in schools includes preparing a social or developmental history on a child with a disability, group and individual counseling with the child and family, working in partnership with parents and others on those problems in a child's living situation (home, school, and community) that affect the child's adjustment in school, mobilizing school and community resources to enable the child to learn as effectively as possible in his or her educational program, and assisting in developing positive behavioral intervention strategies.
- N. Speech-language pathology services includes identification of children with speech or language impairments, diagnosis and appraisal of specific speech or language impairments, referral for medical or other professional attention necessary for the habilitation of speech or language impairments, provision of speech and language services for the habilitation or prevention of communicative impairments, and counseling and guidance of parents, children, and teachers regarding speech and language impairments.
- O. Transportation includes travel to and from school and between schools; travel in and around school buildings; and specialized equipment (such as special or adapted buses, lifts, and ramps), if required to provide special transportation for a child with a disability.

Assistive technology device means any item, piece of equipment or product system, whether acquired commercially off the shelf, modified or customized, that is used to increase, maintain, or improve the functional capabilities of children with disabilities.

Assistive technology service means any service that directly assists a child with a disability in the selection, acquisition, or use of an assistive technology device.

The term includes:

- A. the evaluation of the needs of a child with a disability, including a functional evaluation of the child in the child's customary environment;
- B. purchasing, leasing, or otherwise providing for the acquisition of assistive technology devices by children with disabilities;
- C. selecting, designing, fitting, customizing, adapting, applying, maintaining, repairing, or replacing of assistive technology devices;
- D. coordinating and using other therapies, interventions, or services the assistive technology devices, such as those associated with existing education and rehabilitation plans and programs;
- E. training or technical assistance for a child with a disability, or if appropriate, that child's family; and,
- F. training or technical assistance for professionals (including individuals providing education or rehabilitation service), employers, or other individuals who provide services to employ, or are otherwise substantially involved in the major life functions of children with disabilities.

Transition services means a coordinated set of activities for a child with a disability that is designed within an outcome-oriented process, which promotes movement from school to post-school activities, including post-secondary education, vocational training, integrated employment (including supported employment), continuing and adult education, adult services, independent living, or community participation. The coordinated set of activities shall be based upon the individual student's needs, taking into account the student's preferences and interests, and shall include instruction, related services, community experiences, the development of employment and other post-school adult living objectives and, if appropriate, acquisition of daily living skills and functional vocational evaluation.

Transition services for students with disabilities may be special education if provided as specially designed instruction, or related services if required to assist a student with a disability to benefit from special education.

Parent means a natural or adoptive parent of a child, a guardian but not the State if the child is a ward of the State, a person acting in the place of a parent (such as a grandparent or stepparent with whom the child lives, or a person who is legally responsible for the child's welfare); or a surrogate parent who has been appointed in accordance with 34 CFR 300.515.

Missouri allows foster parents to act as a parent if the natural parents' authority to make educational decisions on the child's behalf has been extinguished under State law. The foster parent must have an ongoing, long-term parental relationship with the child, be willing to make the educational decisions required of parents under the Act, and has no interest that would conflict with the interests of the child.